

# NAUVOO

# NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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## IN BOSTON.

For the Neighbor.

## LINES

BY R. MULLETT.

O earth attend! ye nations now give ear,  
Let mortals weep, in anguish drop a tear;  
Ye seraphs bright who range in worlds on high,  
In sorrow heave a more than mortal sigh.

Deign now ye gods who dwell in realms of light,  
To stoop in silence and behold the sight;  
For ne'er transp'rd on earth, (nor yet in hell)  
A scene more tragic since the Savior fell.

Ye sons of God on this polluted earth,  
Cease from your laughter and put off all mirth;  
Weep o'er the deeds just done by the wicked  
hands.

For righteous blood now stains this guilty land.

O Illinois thy base high-handed crimes,  
Stand yet unrivall'd on the page of time;  
The horrid deeds that now thy country stain,  
Unequal'd were in Nero's bloody reign.

Though shameful scenes of blood and carnage  
great,  
Transacted were within a sister-state;  
Though dark the deeds perform'd by her alone  
More savage still and darker are thine own.

Ye men of fame who o'er thistle preside—  
Who roll in pleasure, luxury, and pride;  
Your solemn vows now call you to sustain  
Yer country's honor and its laws maintain.

Put where's thy greatness and thine honor now,  
Thy prof'l'd friendship and thy plighted vows?  
Where now the pledge that once thou didst  
bestow—

Were they perform'd? thine actions answer no.

Ye patriots true whose nob'le bosoms burn  
With ardent zeal—whose hearts like steel are  
firm;  
Rise up like men in freedom's righteous cause;  
Stand to your rights defend her sacred laws.

Immortal shades! our b'g'd father's ghosts  
Who once with a proud Briton's warlike  
host—  
Whose fearless spirits broke the haughty foes—  
Weep o'er thy sons, thy fallen sons below.

Look down ye men now standing at the helm,  
To guide the fate of this extensive realm;  
Your fostering care, to every branch extend;  
Their wrongs redress, their liberties defend.

Shall mobs presum'd to raise the imp'rs hand  
Against the laws of this once favored land,  
In acts of riot, plunder, strife, and blood;  
Of laws regardless, both of man and God!

Wake O Columb'a from thy slumbers rise,  
Break off the spell that closes now thine eyes,  
Exalt thy power quell every hostile band,  
An equal measure mete to every man,

The cause support for which our father's bled,  
The storm avert now pendant o'er thy head,  
Lest the same hand that thou dost foster low,  
Smite thee in turn, and cause thee low to bow.

Rouse from thy dreams and open now thine  
eyes,  
Ere vengeance dread, shall thunder from the  
skies,  
And in thine ears announce thy fearful fate,  
And break thy visions when it be to late.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL TO  
HIS ARMY.

DECEMBER 4, 1783.

Can tyrants but by tyrants be conquered,  
And freedom find no champion and no child?

Such as Columb'a arise, when she,  
Sprang forth a Pal's, arm'd and undefil'd?

Or must such minds be nourished in the wild,  
Deep in the upturned forest? midst the roar  
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled  
On infant Washington? Has earth no more  
Such seed with her bounties, or Europe no such  
shore?

BYRON.

The revolution was over. The eight  
years conflict had ceased, and warriors  
were now to separate forever, turning  
their weapons into ploughshares, and  
their camps into workshops. The spec-  
tacle, though a sublime and glorious one,  
was yet attended with sorrowful feelings;  
for, alas! in the remains of that gallant  
army of patriot soldiers, now about to  
disband without pay, without support,  
stalked poverty, want, and disease; the  
country had not the means to be grateful.

The details of the condition of many  
of the officers and soldiers at that period, ac-  
cording to history and the oral tradition,  
were melancholy in the extreme. Pos-  
sessed no means of patrimonial inheri-  
tance to fall back upon—thrown out of

even the perilous support of the soldier at  
the commencement of winter, and hardly  
fit for any other duty than that of the  
camp—their situation can be as well  
imaginable as described.

A single instance, as a sample of the  
situation of many of the officers, as related  
of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may  
not be amiss. When the main body of  
the army was disbanded at Newburg,  
and the veteran soldiers were bidding  
parting farewell to each other. Lieutenant  
Colonel Cochran, an aged soldier of the  
New Hampshire line, remarked, with  
tears in his eyes, as he shook hands with  
the Baron:

"For myself I could stand it; but my  
wife and daughters are in the garret of  
that wretched tavern, and I have no  
means of removing them."

"Come, come," said the Baron, "don't  
give way thus. I will pay my respects  
to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters."

When the good old soldier left them,  
their countenances were warm with grati-  
tude; for he left them all he had.

One of the Rhode Island regiments  
were several companies of black troops,  
who had served throughout the whole  
war, and their bravery and discipline  
were unsurpassed. The Baron observed  
one of these wounded negroes on the  
wharf, at Newburg, apparently in great  
distress.

"What's the matter, brother soldier?"

"Why, Massa Baron, I want a dollar  
to go home with, now the Congress has  
no further use for me."

The Baron was absent a few moments,  
and returned with a silver dollar which  
he had borrowed.

"There, it is all I could get—take it."

The negro received it with joy, laid a  
sleep which was passing down the river  
to New York, and as he reached the  
deck, took of his hat, and said—

"God bless Master Baron."

These are only single illustrations of  
the conditions of the army, at the close of  
the war. Indeed, Washington had this  
in view, at the close of his farewell ad-  
dress to the army at Rock Hill, in No-  
vember, 1783:

"And being now to conclude these, his  
last public orders, to take his ultimate  
leave in a short time of the military  
character, and to bid a final adieu to the  
armies he has so long had the honor to  
command, he can only again offer, in  
their behalf, his commendations to their  
country, and his prayer to the God of  
armies."

May ample justice be done them here,  
and may the choicest of heaven's favors  
both here and hereafter, attend those,  
who, under divine auspices, have secured  
innumerable blessings for others.

With these wishes, and this benedict on  
the commander-in-chief is about to retire  
from service. The curtain of separation  
will soon be drawn, and the military  
scene to him will be close d forever.

The closing of this military scene, I  
am about to relate.

New York had been occupied by  
Washington on the 25th of November.  
A few days after, he not lied the president of  
Congress, which body was then in ses-  
sion, at Annapolis, in Maryland, that as  
the war was now closed, he should con-  
sider it his duty to proceed thence, and  
surrender to that body the commission  
which he had received from them more  
than seven years before.

The morning of the 4th of December, 1783  
was a sad and heavy one to the  
remnant of the American army in the  
city of New York. The noon of that  
day was to witness the farewell of Wash-  
ington—he was to bid adieu to his military  
comrades forever.—The officers who  
had been with him in the solemn council  
of war, who had fought and charged  
in the heavy fight under his orders,  
were to hear his commands no longer—  
the manly form and dignified countenance  
of the great captain, was henceforth to  
live only in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached, the  
whole garrison, at the request of Wash-  
ington himself, was put in motion and  
marched down Bread street to Francis' Tavern,  
his head quarters. He wished to  
take leave of private soldiers alike with  
the officers, and bid them all adieu. His  
favorite light infantry were drawn up in  
line, facing inwards, through Pearl street  
to the foot of Whitehall, where a barge  
was in readiness to convey him to Powles'  
Hook.

Within the dining-room of the tavern  
were assem bled the general and field offi-  
cers to take their farewell.

Assembled there were Knox, Greene,  
Steuben, Gates, Clinton, and others, who  
had served with him faithfully and truly  
in the tented field, but alas! where  
were others, who had entered the war  
with him seven years before. Their  
bones crumbled in the soil, from Cana-  
da to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded  
up his life at Quebec, Wooster at Dun-  
bury, Woodhull was barbarously mur-  
dered whilst a prisoner, at the battle of  
Long Island, Mercer fell mortally wounded  
at Princeton, the brave and chivalric  
Laurens, after displaying the most heroic  
courage in the trenches at Yorktown, fell  
in a trifling skirmish in South Caro-  
lina.

At a late meeting of the Isle of Man  
Agricultural Society, the following state-  
ment was read of some experiments which  
had been made with guano by Mr. Lyle,  
of the Kirk Onchan Nursery. On a light  
and poor soil were two plants of grass;  
one of Stickney's rye grass, mixed with  
small quantities of *holcus lanatus* and

*poa trivialis*; the other of Italian rye-  
grass. A space was measured off from  
each of these patches, and on the 12th of  
May last, both the spaces were top-dressed  
with guano, at the rate of three cwt.  
per acre. On the 20th of June, one  
square yard of the dressed and undres-  
sed spaces, taken as fairly as possible,  
was cut and carefully weighed, when  
the following were the results: The produce  
from one square yard of Stickney's rye-  
grass, dressed with guano at the above  
rate, weighed 7 1/2 lbs.; while that  
which had not been so treated weighed  
2 3/4 lbs. The Italian rye-grass  
dressed with guano, weighed 10 1/2 lbs.;  
whereas that which had not received any  
weighed only 4 3/4 lbs. Guano was also  
applied on the 12th of May, at the  
same rate, to a plot of young elms; and  
on the 20th of June, this plot could be  
distinguished, even at a considerable dis-  
tance, from the others, by its deep and  
healthy green, and more vigorous growth.  
A row of larches was dressed in like  
manner with precisely similar effects; the  
neighboring rows decidedly partaking of  
the benefits of the application. On a  
row of strawberries, and upon those ad-  
joining, effects similar to the last were  
produced.

KING LOUIS PH'LIPE.

Louis Philippe, who is expected in this  
country about the 9th of next month, will  
be the first French Sovereign who has  
visited England in peace. King John of  
France was taken prisoner by the Black  
Princes, carried to London, and so longed in  
the Palace of the Savoy. Francis the First  
promised a visit to Henry the Eighth, and  
Henry the Fourth held out the same  
hope to Elizabeth; but obstructions, in-  
tentional or unavoidable, intervened.—

Neither Louis XVIII., nor Charles X.  
were kings—they were refugees—and  
we may safely say England, never till  
now, had the honor of a friendly visit  
from a king of France. This is a new  
feature in the history of this remarkable  
man, and the skill which he has displayed  
in preparing the scene for his reception  
only gives a higher idea of his comprehensive  
mind, and the skill with which he can render events favorable to his  
cause. But a mon' ago war seemed almost  
inevitable between France and England;  
the affair of Otaheite and the affair of  
Morocco exhibited almost insuperable  
difficulties. The French Republican and  
Legitimist journals proclaimed that the  
visit would not take place; the passions  
of the two nations were too much excited;  
neither England nor France could yield;  
and the only chance of Louis Philippe's  
visiting Queen Victoria was by a terrible  
collision between the two countries, in the  
boat, viz: Walter G. Pike of New Windsor,  
Orange County, N. Y.; Robert  
McCarty, New York city, and Jacob Von  
Cleef, belonging to Middletown Point, N.  
J.—the latter a colored man. They put  
all Friday night, Saturday, Sunday,  
and their nights, and became exhausted,  
and were unable to pull any longer. On  
Tuesday they drifted on the rocks at  
Lanai, and, having been without food or  
fresh water the whole time, and having  
drunk salt water, they were in a state of  
starvation. They were not able to get up  
the pali (precipice) and agreed to cast  
lots to see who should die for the benefit  
of the other two. The lot fell on Von  
Cleef, who was killed by blows on his  
head with a stone. They then cut his  
arm and throat; and drank his blood af-  
ter which they cut a piece from his right  
arm and ate it. After they became  
strengthened, they got up the pali, and  
met with some natives who gave them  
food, and brought them across the island,  
and to this place in canoes. The natives  
had been examined, and confirm the  
statement made by the men. The dead  
body was found as they described, and  
buried by them. The Governor will  
send to Lanai to-morrow for the women  
they first saw after landing, and for the  
remains of the boat.

Another letter states that these men  
were tried for murder, and acquitted,  
and subsequently tried for stealing the boat  
and fined \$200 and costs. Having no  
means of paying the fine, they were working  
out on the public roads.—Y. Y.  
Free S. S.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

We passed the batteries which had so

recently been the scene of such dreadful

slaughter, and stemming the strong current,  
proceeded rapidly up the river.—

The country through which it winds its  
way is a perfect flat as far as the eye

can reach, and in as high state of cul-  
tivation as the market gardens round Lon-  
don. Small farm houses stand in every  
direction, neatly encircled with flower  
gardens, the whole presenting a perfect  
picture of wealth, fertility, industry, and  
comfort; and when we were informed (a  
circumstance we had every reason to believe perfectly true) that the same state  
of things existed, not only throughout the  
whole of this, but of all the neighboring  
provinces, any one of which, as regards  
extent would make a handsome kingdom  
for a European potentate, some slight idea  
may be formed of the endless internal ag-  
ricultural wealth of the Chinese empire,  
and the little concern the Emperor of  
this mighty country has been accustomed  
to bestow on foreign nations, their com-  
merce, trade, or anything else concerning  
them. Numerous implements of agricultur-  
e, which we supposed only to be known  
to the most scientific and highly instruc-

ed European nations, were discovered in  
great numbers, and in constant use among  
them, from the plough and common har-  
row to the winnow and threshing-machine  
with which scarcely any farm-house,  
however small, was unprovided. Added  
to which, for the purpose of irrigation,  
scarcely any considerable field that did  
not possess its chain pump, for the pur-  
pose of irrigating their crops, by drawing  
the water from the lower levels, with  
comparatively small labor to themselves;  
from which I have not the least doubt  
that those at present in use in our navy  
or merchantmen were taken.—Recollec-  
tions of Service.

DOINGS IN WISCONSIN.—The last ad-  
minister of the Lancaster (Grant County) con-  
tains a long account of some transactions  
which closely resemble an attempt at

Lynch law, by what that paper calls sub-  
stantial farmers and order-loving citizens;

One John Thompson, formerly a man of  
wealth and influence, has recently be-  
come obnoxious to his neighbors, between  
whom and himself various disputes have  
arisen. Several barns were destroyed by  
fire, and the acts were attributed to Thomp-  
son. He was arrested, and not giving bail was committed to prison; and after remaining there for several months, made his escape before trial. A few weeks ago another barn and a number of  
large stacks of wheat were destroyed, the latter being the property of a man to whom Thompson owed an inveterate en-  
emy; this connected with other circum-  
stances, led to the belief that he was the  
author of the fires, and in a short time, scores of armed men were scouring the country in search of him. For two or  
three days the search was ineffectual, but it was thought they had traced him to  
where he had encamped and drawn up  
his canoe on the east bank of the Mississip-  
pi. The discovery or something else led to further search in that quarter, and his arrest by the Sheriff the same evening on an island in the river. As soon as it was known that he had been arrested, forty or fifty of the settlers, all armed, attempted to take summary vengeance upon him. The Sheriff sent an express  
for aid, and when he came in time to protect his prisoner, who was lodged in jail, and the illegal assemblage dispersed.

INTERIOR OF A HAREM AT DAMASCUS.—

The possessor of this harem is by no  
means enviable. The ladies and their  
attendants had a most negligent, uncleanly  
and altogether unprepossessing appear-  
ance, looking as if they had slept in their  
daily dress, as is the fashion here, and  
that for more than one night. They  
screamed, laughed and made all sorts of  
noise about me, stared at me, and seized  
my hand. The savages of the South Sea Islands could not be ruder in their curiosities. And this was the harem of a wealthy and respectable man!—

Certainly the harem makes its prisoners  
coarse-minded and stupid. What there  
was between the behavior of these women  
and that of the fair Jewesses who, like  
them, are natives of Syria, and equally  
uneducated! I felt very uncomfortable  
in the walls of this harem, and was  
glad when I got out and joined my atten-  
dants. To see such a company of rude  
women was revolting. The harem de-  
grades woman to a mere animal. Men  
take the liberty to write about things  
of which they know nothing have often  
said that these Oriental women do not  
feel unhappy in the harem. So much  
the worse for them! Did ever a cow  
feel unhappy in a green meadow?—

What a happiness that I should belong to  
the old so-called barbarians, to the Ger-  
man race, with whom, even from the  
oldest times,

## LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the 2d inst., the Legislature of this State convened at Springfield, and elected Col. W. A. Richardson, of Schuyler county, Speaker. After filling the offices of Clerks, Door Keepers, &c., it received the

## Governor's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

It is with pleasure, that I again meet the representatives of the people, to consult for the welfare of our common constituents; and I am happy to announce to them, that it has pleased an all-wise Providence to continue to us, as a nation, the blessing at home and abroad; the enjoyment of liberty, property, and happiness, secured to us by our venerated republican institutions; and in our own State, an ample sufficiency of the fruits of the earth for general comfort.

If there be any thing to detract from the brightness of the picture which might be presented of individual and general prosperity, it is, that for the last two seasons, the crops have not been so abundant as usual; considerable amounts of property have been destroyed by high waters, the prevalent sickness has been severer than common the present year; and the people are oppressed with the apprehension of evil from the magnitude of the State debt; but with these abatements, our condition, as a people, might be advantageously compared, with that of many other nations of the earth, whose starving & over-wrought inhabitants are suffering from hunger, war, pestilence, famine, or unprofitable toil; and last, though not least, from the oppression of arbitrary and unequal laws, which crush one portion, and that the largest of the people, to make them subservient to a favored few. Indeed, if discontent and repining, should exist amongst us, they could not spring from a state of actual want, but rather from the lack of those superfluities and luxuries, which are less necessary to a comfortable existence, than to please a corrupted imagination.

Since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, the pecuniary affairs of the people, have improved in the most satisfactory manner. The immense amount of private debt, contracted in consequence of an unsound and redundant paper circulation, has been mostly liquidated. A depreciated currency, then universally prevalent, has been withdrawn, and gold and silver, and the paper of solvent banks, has been substituted in its place. Indeed it is highly satisfactory to observe, the great amount of the precious metals, which has been added to the general circulation; thereby giving stability to the currency, and a security to the value of property and labor, unknown for many years before. The exchanges, have never been so well regulated in the palmy days of the United States Bank; and this result has been brought about by the natural laws of trade, unimpeded by mischievous legislation.

The several acts, putting our local banks into liquidation, by removing an artificial and mischievous system of currency, have greatly contributed to these results. The great scarcity of money, which was experienced at first, promoted economy in private life. It

abolished the system of private credit, which had prevailed; to the ruin of thousands, under an expanded paper circulation. These acts, also caused the banks to disgorge their specie, which for many years before had been withheld from the business of the country. And, more than all, these acts, have demonstrated to the people, that a currency which is depreciated may be withdrawn from circulation, and a sound one substituted, not only without inconvenience, but with general benefit to all. They have also demonstrated the grand truths, which have been doubted by many, that banks are wholly unnecessary to supply a local currency; that money, will in the main, exist and circulate in every country, in proportion to its exchangeable property; and that local banks, in fact, impede the equalization of the currency, and manifestly tend to derange the exchanges.

Whether local banks, are necessary and expedient, in highly commercial countries, where they can be managed with integrity and ability, and where strict punctuality in the payment of debts, prevails amongst all classes of people, a question which I do not propose to discuss. But if former experience, is to be any guide for the future, we must be satisfied, that we in the State of Illinois, are better without them, than with them.

We tried the system, under our Territorial Government. It was a failure. In 1821, we tried a State Bank, under the management of officers appointed by the legislature. It resulted in a loss to the State of about one hundred thousand dollars; and for the space of four or five years the depreciated paper of the bank supplied our circulation to the exclusion of all other mon-

ey. We tried the experiment again in 1835, by chartering the late banks, with no better success. And we ought now, to be satisfied, that without a greater and more general punctuality, in the payment of private debts, it will ever be impossible to administer the affairs of a bank with safety to the people. If the debtors and customers of the bank do not pay, it will be impossible for any institution, with the wisest management to maintain specie payments for any great length of time. It is perhaps unnecessary to discuss the subject further. The people of the State, have become so thoroughly satisfied of the evils of the system, that if we obey the will of our common constituents, no effort will be made to re-charter any of the existing banks, nor to create new ones.

It will be proper that the representatives of the people, should make a thorough examination into the state of these banks, and if they have violated any of the provisions of existing law, apply such remedy as may be needful; if their affairs have been managed prudently and honestly, suffer them to wind up and go quietly out of existence, according to the terms of the acts providing for putting them into liquidation.

The State property, directed to be sold, by the "Act to provide for the safe of public property, and the payment of the public debt, approved March 4, 1843," has all been appraised, advertised, and offered for sale, according to the provisions of that act.

Sales, were not effected so readily as was anticipated. The railroad from Springfield to Meredosia, remains undivided, and without more repairs than I can recommend to be made on it, at the expense of the State, must become useless in a few years. I submit to the wisdom of the General Assembly, in case it cannot be sold during the session, to devise some mode of disposing of it, so as to continue its use to the country.—Of the two hundred and ten thousand acres of land, donated by Congress, under the distribution law; and the forty-two thousand acres purchased by the State, under the provisions of the law to establish a system of internal improvements, only seventeen thousand, six hundred and twenty-four acres, and ninety-seven hundredths of an acre, have been sold, up to November 11th, 1844.—These lands were mostly sold to persons who were, or intended to be, actual settlers; and produced the sum of \$165,000, thirty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents, principal and interest, in internal improvement bonds and scrip. A general account of the sales of this and other property will be furnished to the General Assembly.

At the time this law was passed, the scrip and bonds of this State, were selling in the market at the rate of about eighteen cents on the dollar. Soon after the adjournment of the late General Assembly, the bonds of the State, rose in price to be worth from forty to forty-six cents on the dollar; which, I have no doubt, was the true cause why no more of the public property was sold. Whether it would be better to continue the sale of these lands, and thereby continue a faint effort to extinguish a portion of the public debt; or whether it would be better to hold them up from sale, until the settlement and improvement of the country shall create a greater demand for them, and enhance their value; are questions which I submit to be determined by the legislature.

On the one hand, if these lands are continued subject to sale, the people who want them for settlement, may be accommodated, the settlement of the country may be promoted, and they would, the sooner become taxable. On the other hand, if the price of bonds should fall, these lands may all be purchased upon speculation, and if they should be withdrawn from the market I have no hesitation in believing that they will increase in value much faster than the State debt will increase by the accumulation of interest on such part of it, as these lands will extinguish, at present prices.

There has been no revision, or repudiation of the general state laws of the State since the year 1833. Since that time one-third of the State which was then a wilderness, has been populated.—

This portion of the people has never been supplied with the statutes, and in many of the older counties the copies of the revision in 1833, are becoming scarce and almost out of print. There is, perhaps, nothing more imperatively demanded of the legislature than a thorough revision and repudiation of the state laws. Most of the standard laws, I apprehend, will require but little revision. They were drawn by the judges of the supreme court, with great care, and are as near perfection as they could probably be brought during the hurry of a session of the legislature. There are, however, occasional laws passed since, which might be amended with advantage; and such amendments would seem to be required before a general repudiation shall be authorized.

In pursuance of authority granted to me by the latter part of the 21st section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and for the payment of the canal debt," I appointed Michael Ryan and Charles Oakley, commissioners on the part of the State, to proceed to the Eastern cities, and to Europe with instructions to open a negotiation with the holders of Illinois bonds; and authorized them to pledge the canal, canal lands and other

property pertaining to the canal fund, for a further advance of one million six hundred thousand dollars to complete the canal; and I, also, advanced to each of them, to defray their expenses, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, from the money received by me from the United States, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," this being the only money, at the time belonging to the State, and there being a sufficiency besides, to pay the entire interest on the school fund due for the year 1842.

At one time great hopes were entertained of a successful negotiation.—The bondholders in Europe and America agreed to advance the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, to be expended on the canal in the year 1844, upon certain conditions. One of which was, that it should be proved by the examination of competent agents, to be appointed by them, that the representations made by Messrs. Oakley and Ryan, in reference to the canal, the amount of the canal debt and the value of the property proposed to be pledged, should turn out to be correct. Accordingly Governor Davis and Capt. Swift, of the State of Massachusetts, two gentlemen of high standing for integrity and talents, were appointed by the authority of the bondholders, to make the required examinations. These gentlemen did make an elaborate examination and report, highly favorable to the statements of Messrs. Oakley and Ryan—and the bondholders themselves acknowledged that all the conditions, on the part of the State had been complied with.—The security offered by the State was found to be sufficient; but owing to some cause, at present unknown to me, the money has not been paid; subscriptions have not been made up, and the negotiation may possibly fail.

Great hopes were entertained, that by means of this law, without further pledging the faith of the State, or borrowing any more money, the bondholders would take the canal property and complete the canal. This property honestly belongs to our creditors, for money already advanced. It would, however, be of but little value to them, in the present unfinished condition of the canal. If the law had simply proposed to turn the property over to them in its present condition, without power to finish the canal, I apprehend that we should have done both them and the State the greatest injustice; It was sincerely believed that the provision for finishing the canal, was no less beneficial to them than to us; as it provided for increasing and giving an active value to the pledge, for the payment of pre-existing debts.

The probable failure of the negotiations under this law, will leave us in a condition in regard to the canal, in which it will be easier to foresee the failure, than to predict the success of any new project.

Some persons have proposed to solicit another donation of land from the General Government; others an appropriation of money direct from Congress, and others again rely upon the distributive share of the State in the proceeds of the public lands. To all which plans there seems to me to be insuperable objections.

The choice lands of the State have already been selected. The 210,000 acres selected in 1842, are better in quality than any which could now be selected.—These lands have been in market since April last, on favorable terms, and but few of them have been sold; thus demonstrating that the sale of such lands is so tardy as to afford but little encouragement to contractors to undertake and progress with the work. The distributive share of the State in the proceeds of the sale of the public lands will be but a small sum at first, compared with the sum demanded for the work, and must necessarily decrease in amount every year as the lands are sold. The sum thus to be raised, if expended directly on the canal, would not compete it in less than sixteen years; and if offered as a security for the payment of interest on a new loan, the very uncertainty of the existence of such a law, being liable at all times to be repealed, or continued at the pleasure of Congress, together with the certainty that the amount to be derived therefrom, must annually diminish, will render the offer of no avail. It cannot be imagined that capitalists would lend money on such terms.

There are also objections to a direct appropriation of money, by Congress.—It is true that Congress is bound, by compact with the State, to make the National road, and if money could be appropriated to this, and some few other objects of great national importance, such as the Illinois and Michigan canal, harbors on the great Northern lakes, the Mississippi river, and its great tributary streams; if every other portion of the Union would not call for similar and greater appropriations; if no log-rolling should be introduced; if no reckless and extravagant expenditures should be made, merely to secure the local popularity of members of Congress, the principal objections would be obviated. But if there be anything to be feared, more than another, it is that Congress some time or other, will enter into a general, wild, and extravagant system of internal improvements, by means of which, if the log-rolling system of some of the States shall be introduced, the General Government would soon be as much crippled with debt as are those unfortunate States. We may rely upon it that whenever this system shall be again revived in Congress the members there will be as much devoted to its diffusion all over the country, as were the members of our own legislature. Each one will desire to do as much for his constituents

as he can, not only as an act of patriotic devotion to their interest, but more frequently, to enhance his own popularity. Each one would append his own little neighborhood river or road, and all would be ashamed to return to their constituents without a share in the general scramble.

During the administration of one of our Presidents, a survey was ordered, and a system projected, involving an expenditure of upwards of one hundred millions of dollars. If this had succeeded, it would have been added to, from time to time, until the whole United States would have been as irretrievably ruined as our own State is supposed to be. Fortunately, however, for the country this most dangerous system was successfully encountered and overthrown by a succeeding administration. I call it dangerous because it manifestly tends to the creation of a large national debt; a debt which, whenever contracted, will probably be contracted, will be paid, and will have the ability to comply with its terms. The bonds which they proposed to return, were not and have not been subject to their control. It will be recollect that these bonds were hypothecated to them, upon which the Fund Commissioner received the sum of two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars, to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt, due on the first of July, 1841. These bonds were immediately re-hypothecated by them to raise the money advanced to the Fund Commissioner; and never will have the ability to comply with its terms. The bonds which they proposed to return, were not and have not been subject to their control. It will be recollect that these bonds were hypothecated to them, upon which the Fund Commissioner received the sum of two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars, to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt, due on the first of July, 1841. These bonds were immediately re-hypothecated by them to raise the money advanced to the Fund Commissioner; and never will have the ability to comply with its terms. 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# THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1844.

ded my most anxious' attention. I have looked to this session of the General Assembly, and have fondly hoped that the fears of the people, and the blighting influence of an uncertain position, might now be put at rest forever.

It will be impossible to raise money enough by taxation to pay the entire interest; still something may be done. I would not propose a high nor an oppressive tax. I know too well the misfortunes and calamities of the people, to believe that a tax could be collected. At the last session, an increase of taxation was impracticable, on account of a total want of money in the country. The same cause still lingers to some extent in some of the interior counties. The partial failure of crops for two years, the sickness of the last season, the floods and high waters in some places, it must be acknowledged, will present obstacles against doing as much as could be desired.

It is hoped however, that these partial impediments may not be considered insuperable. There is no other practicable mode of settling this great question than by increasing the revenue. The additional burden will not have to be paid until the latter end of the next year, and the beginning of the year following. In the meantime, relief might be given to sufferers by high water, by extending the time for payment of the present taxes, and if the Constitution presented no barrier, releasing them entirely. In a year or so more, by the time such taxes will become due, it is hoped that a total recovery will be wrought in the pecuniary circumstances of the people.

In the year 1827, a portion of the land tax was first given to the counties. They were then universally in debt, and all of them needed an increase of their revenues for the erection of court-houses and jails. These have been built long since, and most of the counties could have been free from debt, with proper economy. With them, a large revenue or a small one would answer the same purpose. A small one would be sufficient, and a large one is squandered to no useful purpose.

This land tax ought to be resumed to the State treasury. Frequent attempts have been made to effect this, but without success. The objection has always been that there was more land taxable in the old than in the new part of the State, and that the measure would be unequal. This objection has now lost its force, and no longer presents obstacles to this measure of true justice and economy.

I would recommend that the additional revenues thus derived, and such additional as the Legislature in their wisdom will provide for, be formed into a fund, the proceeds and increase of which shall be sacred, and dedicated to the extinction of a portion, however small at first, of the interest on the public debt.

Whatever we do in this way, ought to have the greatest permanency. There ought to exist no very considerable dissatisfaction in the public mind, and the nearer unanimous we all are upon it, the more permanent the measure would be. We ought to make it known to the whole world, that whatever may be done in this way, is all that ever will or can be done. Thus, by showing our willingness to contribute according to our ability, by making that our permanent policy, not to be added to or subtracted from in future, and by thus setting a limit to the fears and imaginations of men, in relation to the huge phantom of expected taxes; we might reasonably calculate to restore ourselves in the estimation of mankind, turn the tide of emigration again into our country, accompanied by wealth and intelligence. Land again would become of some value. There would be a demand for it at once, and our condition would be improved in every respect.

Every man of property in the State, and all have less or more, ought to desire the speedy and permanent settlement of this question. His property is of but little value, whilst the fears and terrors of high taxation prevail on one side, or unblushing, impudent repudiation stands in the face, on the other.

May the Supreme Ruler of the universe enlighten our understandings, to see what is best to promote the true interest of our constituents, and nerve our arms and hearts with the courage to do it.

THOMAS FORD,  
Springfield, Dec. 3, 1844.

**Loss of the ship Alabama.**—The ship Alabama, Capt. Bunker, which cleared from New York on the 21st ult., with an assured cargo, went ashore and was wrecked on the 29th ult., at 5 P. M., on the Ginger-bread Ground, 3 miles to the eastward of the East Rock. The vessel a total loss—the cargo saved, and all that portion between decks without damage. The captain and crew went over to Nasaua in a wrecker. The ship was insured, but to what amount we did not learn.—The ship Bangor, Capt. Odom, which arrived yesterday, went to the assistance of the A., and was detained there 11 days. The passengers of the A., viz: Rev. Mr. Ogden, of Miss.; Rev. Mr. Williams, do; Mr. E. Mallard, N. O.; Mr. E. Rowe, N. Y.; Mrs. Eastern; Mrs. Belden, of N. O., and 34 steerage, arrived here yesterday on board of the Bangor.

[N. O. Bul., 16th inst.]

**Afoul Waterspout.**—Matanzas papers state that at Yabu, during a late hurricane, a tremendous waterspout passed through the place, doing much damage. It was about twenty feet wide. In its course, it passed over two houses, driving the roofs through, and entirely destroying one. Five children were killed in one of the buildings. The effects were the same as if a violent river had run through the town, leaving a kind of channel. Trees, grass, and every thing that came in its way were torn up.

to direct 'the Kingdom,' and share in its triumphs. The transgression was in introducing the 'spiritual wife system.' On this subject it was expected that the Elder would have gone into the details and exposed it fully. But he contented himself with a general denunciation of it: said that it was universally prevalent at Nauvoo—and that it was to free 'the church' from that evil, that Sidney Rigdon had taken a separate stand. Elder Winchester called on all the faithful to come out and separate themselves at once from their corrupt brethren at Nauvoo, which was, he said, doomed to destruction, and was fast falling into decay on account of its iniquities.

Altogether the Elder's speech was rather tame, and did not present any point of novelty or especial interest. It is quite evident that the death of Joe Smith has given a fatal blow to this delusion.—N. Y. Herald.

**Wonder.**—It will be a wonder if some of the elders do not pay a fine of twenty dollars, for omitting to make their marriage returns to the city Recorder.

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**Conviction.**—Geo. Reader, was recently convicted of passing counterfeit money in St. Louis, and sent to the Missouri penitentiary for five years.

**THE HEATHEN AT OUR OWN DOOR.**

If we cannot feel for them, we have no heart to feel for the heathen abroad. Otherwise it is all sentiment, all fictitious philanthropy, mere missionary romance this anxiety for the heathen. The Christian that cannot feel for his suffering brother at home, and desire that he may be raised from a condition of suffering, degradation, and sinfulness, to happiness on earth, and glory in heaven, has no heart to feel for the suffering abroad.

*True pie.* sympathises with the suffering of all classes, and generally first with those at her own door.—Christian Politician.

—Very true: "The heathen are at our own door!"—The voice of the people at home; the voice of strangers abroad; the voice of government throughout the world; and the voice of Jehovah, will sanction such doctrine.

The voice of blood from the Cilly duel, and many others; the voice of blood from the riots of Philadelphia; the voice of blood from lynching men to death at Vicksburg; the voice of blood from burning a negro alive in St. Louis; the voice of blood from the murdered Lovejoy at Alton; and the voice of blood from the martyred Joseph and Hyrum Smith in Carthage jail, all cry for vengeance, and witness to an anxious and insulted world, that the heathen are at our own doors!

Every city in the United States, save Nauvoo, by its grog-shops and brothels, filled with vulgar, profane, and wretched vagabonds, speaks with a voice like thunder, that the heathen are at our own doors!

The gambling; the profane swearing; the disoluteness and vulgarity of that portion of community not "having a form of godliness;" the levity, pride, and unfaithfulness of what are styled christians; and the irreverence, and what may justly be called the popular profanity of the official elite, and fashionable portion of the nation, publish like the voice of an angel, that the heathen are at our own doors.

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The truth is, Mr. Christian Politician, there is nothing but Mormonism will save this generation from wretchedness and ruin. Now mark it; if fifty years find this nation prosperous without Mormonism, Joseph Smith, was a false prophet, and there is no God!—*Watch*, therefore.

**MEETING OF THE MORMONS LAST THURSDAY.**

Agreeably to an announcement in the papers, Elder Winchester, one of Sidney Rigdon's men, addressed a meeting of the Mormons of this city, last Thursday, in their hall, corner of Hudson and Cal- street. The attendance was very slim, only about thirty persons being present, two-thirds of whom were females.

After a long rambling, and rather incoherent narration, descriptive of the early part of Joe Smith's career at Nauvoo, the Elder went on to speak of a 'vision' which Joe had ten days before his death. He and Hyrum went out, he said, to the prairie to call on the name of the Lord, and then Joe beheld in vision the tragical scene in which he was soon to take a part at Carthage jail. From that moment Joe was an altered man—he lost all spirit, and as the Elder said, 'his countenance fell' from that moment. The Elder went on to argue that Joe's death was ordained of the Lord, on account of Joe's transgressions—that he did not apostatise, but he 'wrought abominations,' and was therefore deemed unfit

to direct 'the Kingdom,' and share in its triumphs. The transgression was in introducing the 'spiritual wife system.' On this subject it was expected that the Elder would have gone into the details and exposed it fully. But he contented himself with a general denunciation of it: said that it was universally prevalent at Nauvoo—and that it was to free 'the church' from that evil, that Sidney Rigdon had taken a separate stand. Elder Winchester called on all the faithful to come out and separate themselves at once from their corrupt brethren at Nauvoo, which was, he said, doomed to destruction, and was fast falling into decay on account of its iniquities.

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**Several communications are unavoidably crowded out in consequence of the length of the Governor's message.**

**Fencing.**—Mr. H. Stanley, a gentleman recently from the north, is now in this city giving instruction in the art of Fencing to such as wish.—His skill and moderate terms, render the opportunity highly favorable to such as wish to manoeuvre in the cuts, thrusts, and salutes, with grace, precision, and dexterity. As he will continue through the winter fall that wish to improve the chance, will have time.

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**PRISONERS AT VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.**

**NEW YORK, NOV. 18, 1844.**

**To the Editor of the Tribune:**

Herewith is transmitted to you a notice in reference to a number of individuals who were included with the American captives in Canada in 1839, which, on the score of justice and benevolence, I ask you to give publicity to in the columns of your paper.

Of the destiny of the men whose names are given in the list below, I have procurable to obtain no certain information; but I am made certain of the fact that there are now 42 American citizens imprisoned at Van Dieman's Land by the British Government on account of the part which they took in the revolutionary movement in Canada in 1838; and these unfortunate men, who were of humble stations, have been allowed to live along in their miserable condition of common felons, while the influence of our Government has since their imprisonment been several times exercised to procure the liberation of other citizens of the United States, who had become prisoners under precisely the same circumstances in Mexico. Without reference to the merits of either the cause of Canada or Texas, I would ask, is this justice? Say what you please on the subject, I assert that the conduct of the Government of the United States towards the American captives at Van Dieman's Land, when viewed in comparison with the conduct of the Government towards American prisoners in Mexico, is a scandal and a disgrace to Republicanism.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND.

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**INFORMATION WANTED.**

**Of certain American Citizens who were imprisoned in Canada in 1838.**

**TO THE POSTMASTERS OF THE EASTERN, MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES.**—Gentlemen: Herewith is presented to you a list of the names of a number of individuals, who were included with the American captives in Canada in 1839, but of whose destiny I have not been able to obtain any certain information:

1. Richard Bell, of Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

2. Nelson Colton, of Orleans, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

3. Joseph Lee, of Palermo, Oswego Co.

4. John Holmes, of Madrid St. Lawrence Co.

5. Jacob Herald, of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co.

6. Philip Algire, of Salina, Oneida Co., N. Y.

7. Hugh Calhoun, of Salina, Oneida Co.

8. William Goodrich, of Norway, Herkimer Co.

9. David Day, of Cleveland, O.

10. Charles Reed, do

11. Robert Whitney, do

12. Oliver Crandall, do

13. John L. Gathridge, do

14. Mitchell Monroe, of Toledo, O.

15. David Anthony, of Detroit, Mich.

16. Hiram Barnham, Ypsilanti, do

17. James D. Few, do

18. John Simons, of Buffalo, N. Y.

19. Joseph Horton, do

20. Ezra Horton, do

21. Truman Woodbury, Lockport, Niagara Co.

22. John Brown, residence unknown.

23. William Montague, do

24. Samuel Hilkey, do

25. John T. Maybee, do

26. Erastus Warner, do

27. George B. Cooley, do

I feel an earnest desire that no individual who was concerned in the late unfortunate attempt at revolution in Canada, whom I may claim as my countryman, and who has been numbered among the captives, should be forgotten and left to suffer as a prisoner, however humble may have been his condition of life, and however destitute of friends he may be which I believe every true hearted American will adjudge a reasonable one for me; and therefore I solicit of the said Post Masters, that they will make diligent en-

quiry for the above named persons in their several towns, and if any of the individuals named in the above list have resided therein at any time, and the same present whereabouts of such person can be ascertained, that they will give me information immediately, by letter addressed to "Th. Jefferson Sutherland, New York," postage free.

P. S.—I am acquainted with either of the individuals above named, or the individuals themselves are requested to give immediate notice of the facts enquired after to some Post Master, who will comply with the request herein contained.

TH. JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND

New York November 11, 1844.

—

American editors will please copy this notice.

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LATER FROM MEXICO.

We copy the following from the N. O. Picayune of the 11th inst.

**Indian Disturbances in the North.**—We had an arrival yesterday from Tampico, bringing dates to the 26th ult. The most important intelligence which we gather from the papers before us relates to a severe contest between the Mexicans and the Comanche and Tahuacan Indians.

The latter would appear to have made an incursion among the Mexicans and carried off a large number of women and children. We have not the particulars of this fight unfortunately, but it must have been very severe, as we have a list of the names of forty-six Mexicans killed upon the field, and twenty-two wounded.

This fight occurred some time prior to the 9th of October, near the Paso de los Moros, in the district or precinct of Reynosa. Contemporaneously with this, at the rancho de los Moros, twenty-two were shot or burned in the house attached to the rancho, and many women and children carried off captives.

On the 17th of October another engagement took place. There were, according to Mexican accounts, upwards of four hundred Indians engaged in this affair lasted over two hours, a lively fire being kept up all the while. The Indians then abandoned the field, giving up the fifty-five Mexican women and children, whom they had previously carried off captives, a quantity of fire arms, and some horses which they had stolen. Twenty of the Indians were left dead upon the field, while many more were believed to have been carried off in the flight, according to Indian usage, both dead and wounded. On the side of the Mexicans, nine were killed and thirty-four wounded. Immediate steps were taken by the sub-prefect of Reynosa to raise a sufficient force to cut off the retreat of the savages, who retired by the way of the North. The Mexican editors pretend that upon several of the Indians killed in the fight were found medicals of silver, with the bust of Mr. Van Buren upon them, and on the reverse the arms of the United States. This they imagine to be a sign of the utmost significance of the hostile designs of this country upon their town.

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From the *Albion Atlas*.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, October, 1844.

Paris is still at the sea baths. Summer only arrived with the month of September, and it was necessary to wait for her to give one's self up to an exercise, which impiously demands fair weather and warmth. Sea baths are more than ever in favor this year; it is not fashion only which protects them, but more, it is the Medical Faculty which lends them the highest support. In every circumstance now-a-days our Doctors order salt water baths, they apply them to all sorts of ills and accidents, as a sort of universal panacea. Doctor, you see what my condition is; I have had so many balls, so much excitement. I do not know whether it is distresses the heart, or dancing, which has thus broken me down; but, be it sorrow, or the polka, I am not the less depressed, reduced to nothing, expiring. You must take some sea baths. Doctor, my wife makes me uneasy. For some time I have discovered in her, a degree of enthusiasm, of impetuosity, frigidity to a husband. With her, imagination and life are at a standstill. Could not one prevent the dangers of this exuberance, and moderate this energy a little? Make your wife take some sea baths. It is in vain to talk to me Doctor, and to repeat the compliments that every body pays me. I, who am frank with myself, find myself too thin! Go to the sea. Bathing will fatten you. My dear Doctor, it is time I believe to arrest the embolism, which is encroaching upon me. A little more and it would be too much. I must be light to dance the Mazurka this winter. Go to the sea shore. The baths will reduce you. The medicine which explains every thing, will explain these apparent contradictions, by telling you that sea bathing has a relative virtue, and that its effect is to counteract the inclinations and caprices of nature. These baths are a tonic, and in that, above all, is their merit and the principal reason, of their universal success, for it is such a strengthening remedy that the need makes itself felt in our epoch of relaxation and idleness, of wavering virtue and literary exhaustion. Heroin philosophers and critics agree with physicians, all with a common voice, counsel the use of tonics; morality has its own, which are more or less active, but which, unhappily, produce very rarely, satisfactory results.—The sea baths on the contrary realize themselves every year, by wonderful effects; which is the reason their reputation does not diminish. With the first few days, the crowd has been hastened to the sea coasts in the neighborhood of Paris. Numerous guests have divided themselves between Havre and Granville, Le Crotoy Etretat, Le Treport; but it is Dieppe and Trouville above all which at this moment, are encumbered by the multitude of bathers. Dieppe had lost much by the Revolution of July, a great number of its ancient residents had abandoned it, from divers motives. There too many recollections there, affecting for some, embarrassing for others. They relate that a certain Baron, attached to the new court by gilded chains, having returned to Dieppe some time after the revolution, was accosted by a fisherman, whilst promenading on the sea shore in a numerous and brilliant company. You are welcome, said the seaman, to him saluting him by his title and name. You know me then? demanded the Baron.—Can I forget one of my benefactors, replied the seaman, with animation. How I have then done something for you! continued the Baron, charmed to draw forth an explanation which would flatter his vanity.

You do not remember I have been shipwrecked, I had lost every thing, and it was you that presented me to the Duchesse de Berry; the excellent Princess gave me on your recommendation wherewith to buy another boat. They told me, address yourself to the Baron, it is he who has the most influence with Madame, and it was true, and you appeared to be strongly attached to her. I am very sure you regret her with all your heart, and that you remained her faithful servant. The Baron had made vain efforts to interrupt his unlucky protege, he had to submit to the compliment to the end. He swore resolutely never to return to Dieppe, and that oath he kept. But these recollections have become old, time has effaced them, the witness cases have forgotten them, and those courtiers who have changed their worship, may return now to Dieppe without fearing to meet against the past. The environs of Dieppe and Trouville are amply furnished with picturesque sites. At every turn, one meets those charming perspectives, those beautiful landscapes, which our painters go to study, and live again with so much nature and truth, under the magic pencils of Cabat and Jules Dupin.

Historical ruins abound in this country, and serve as an object to one's promenade. The bathers of Dieppe, after having visited the curiosities of the city, go to the castle D'Argues, and the field of that celebrated battle where the brave Catinat was lost. Cruel disappointment for a hero, but which nevertheless, did not appear sufficient to make him hang himself notwithstanding the counsel which his good master gave him. In the environs of Trouville, the promenade and remembrances not less curious which attack themselves to the ruins of the castles of Bourville, Villiers and Lassay. The Marquis de Lassay was one of the wittiest men, and one of the boldest braggarts of his time. Attached to the house of Orleans, and courtier of Mme. de Montpensier, the Marquis used to talk incessantly of the magnificent castle which he possessed in Normandy, not far from the sea coast. At every turn he brought the

castle in, boasting complacently of its splendors and attractions. What an honor, what a joy! for me, Madame, said he often to the Princess, if your Highness would deign to come and pass a part of the fine season at my beautiful castle de Lassay. One day when he was repeating this compliment, Mme. de Montpensier replied to him, Very well, Sir Marquis, I yield to your petition, I accept the hospitality which you so kindly offer me.—The physicians order sea-bathing for me this is an opportunity; I will go then, in the month of July, to take possession of your castle, to pass six weeks there.—The Marquis burst forth in the liveliest transports of joy, and lost himself in his bathes, but when he had quitted the circle of the Princess, where the favor granted to him made many jealous, his countenance changed. We may easily judge of the cruel perplexity in which the unfortunate gentleman found himself, in considering that his famous castle was but an imaginary, a faustic creation of his vanity. The castle was a chimera, and the engagement made by the Princess was but too real. The boaster had been taken in his own net. How to draw himself out! For the most cunning Gascons, for the shrewdest Normans, this was a problem difficult to solve,—but the Marquis did not hesitate, the cloud which had crossed his mind, was dissipated almost immediately. Besides, there was no choice, it was impossible to elude the invitation.

To avoid the deception, to inform the Princess that she had been imposed upon, taken for dupe, that would be to ruin himself irrevocably. After having seriously reflected on it for five minutes, the Marquis said to himself, I have promised a Castle de Lassay—I have it not—there is but one means to have it—that is to build one, and thus to make a reality of the fiction. It was the month of May, and the appointment was made for the month of July. There was no time to lose. M. Du Lassay put himself in the field in all haste, and left Paris under pretext of a law suit, which his character of Norman rendered very probable. In the number of his possessions, the Marquis owned in Normandy, at the mouth of the Tongues, and near the sea, a small fief, of which he bore the name. It was indeed the place where he had located his imaginary castle; the falsehood supported itself on this foundation of truth. If the Marquis had not the castle, he had this estate—a small affair, for the ground was perfectly bare, and there was a great deal to do, in order to construct a habitation such as M. De Lassay had described. It was then that he regretted the prodigies of his imagination; but there were no means to descend from them, and it was necessary that the reality should confirm to the programme of the fiction. The Marquis was a resolute man; he was his own executioner; he sold two considerable estates which he had in La-Haute-land in Poitou. The workmen were paid, drove the business at a great pace, and the Castle rose as if by enchantment, nothing wanting, neither the staircase of white marble, nor the elegant colonnade of the peristyle, nor the gilded ceiling, nor the mythological statues, nor the rich hangings, nor the splendid furniture, nor the pictures of Mignond and Claude Lorraine. The Marquis had done honor to all the details of his fable. 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